CINCINNATI.

The President-Makers Working Night and Day.

PORKOPOLIS A BABEL OF CONFUSION.

Hourly Changes in the Prospects of the Candidates.

The Contest Narrowing Down to Brown, Trumbull and Palmer.

Adams Too Respectable for a Reformers' Convention.

DAVIS STOCK NEARLY BANKRUPT.

Revenue Reformers Looking Askant at Greeley.

Exclusion of the Democrats from the Convention.

Interviews with Judges Collins, Stallo and Hoadley.

Various Views About the German Vote.

GRATZ BROWN IN THE ASCENDANT.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1872. The position here this Thursday afternoon, with the Convention only six days off, is even more mixed. A large number of delegates have arrived, some of them influential and well posted, and we begin to get at the inside workings of this curious

PROBABILITIES. The following positions are believed to be the

very latest on the board :--Judge Davis will come to Cincinnati with the delegations of Maryland, a part of Iowa, part of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and scattering votes

in the South—from Virginia notably.

Judge Trumbull will come with the greater part of the delegations of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the whole of Nebraska and the whole of New York. He is understood to have been pledged New York State by Fenton and his managers. Trumbull will roll up a large round vote on

the first ballot. Carl Schurz leans toward Trumbull, and will probably say on his appearance here that Trumbull is the squarest man to nominate on grounds of

principle and policy. After the first ballot, which will not show enough votes to make Trumbull the nominee, the Fenton men will wheel off for Palmer, of Illinois, and give him the solid vote of New York, with the consent as well of Greeley and his friends.

McClure, of the Pennsylvanians, will then also come into line for Palmer, and Indiana will follow at once, while Illinois, Lowa and some scattering votes will make very nearly enough to give Palmer the nomination. This coalition is believed to have been made already between Fenton (acting for Greeley) and Palmer's Western managers. There is a strong fend between Davis and Palmer, and the former has reason to fear some such bargain and sale from the outstart. McClure's part of this transaction is to be paid for by putting Curtin on the ticket with Palmer for the Vice Presidency. John D. Defrees, whom Davis regards as his gen-

eralissimo, will probably find that he has no real control over Indiana's votes, and that Palmer's gents have sold them out in advance. If this coup de main in Palmer's interest should

the cat will be out of the bag, and Gratz Brown's opportunities will commence.

Brown will appear with a roaring delegation, comprising, it is said, the whole of Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, part of Iowa, and perhaps the votes of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These will be cast for him on the first ballot. After Palmer develops his grand combination movement the Brown men will attempt to absorb strength from either Davis or Trumbull, or both, ready been discovered, the Brown men and the Trumbull men are looking about for some plan of wind up with a match between Palmer and Brown. Brown coming in the winner.

Mr. Adams will come to the Convention with nearly the solid vote of New England and Ohio, and some votes from Michigan. This is believed to be the extent of his strength. The movement in his favor has all the elements of respectability, without organization. His letter published to-day in the papers is variously commented upon, and some people censure David A. Wells for having published it without the context of some previous oral or written agreement, which Adams undoubtedly had with either Bowles or Wells.

SCATTERING NOTES ABOUT CANDIDATES. There is a good feeling between the friends of Trumbull and Brown. Brown's friends deery the nomination of Adams on the ground that he is patronizing the movement and playing the airs of old aristocratic Massachusetts whiggery with it.

The friends of Brown, Adams, Palmer and Trumbull unequivocally denounce Davis' nomination as a job compounded between his iron-making relatives in Pennsylvania and the corrupt Curtin Ring and certain democratic fuglemen in Congress, like Jim Robinson and George Morgan.

The old simon pure free traders prefer Trumbull and next Brown, and would not be adverse to

It is urged in Gratz Brown's favor that he would really poll more democratic votes than either Davis or Adams, and that he would take the battle in his own hands and stump the country amidst such enthusiasm as never has been seen in any political

George E. Pugh said to-day, as I telegraphed you shead, that if Adams were to be nominated, he (Pugh) would take the stump for Grant in prefer-

FINAL PROSPECTS. On the whole the showing to-day is that Palmer has developed unexpected strength, provided he be not sold out by those old toadies, Fenton and McClure, and that if he fail on the first jump the battle will be between Trumbull and Brown, with Brown slightly ahead.

The Convention will be presided over by either J. D. Cox, of Ohio, or Judge Brinkerhoff, the elder, of

THE REUNION AND REFORM CONVENTIONS. Thackeray described in "The Newcomes" typical American female at an English court scance showing the difference between the two governments." The difference between the two Conventions to assemble at Cincinnati May 1 is no less a subject of profound inquiry and ingenious elucida-

Briefly, the Liberal Reform Convention wishes to reform republicans only; the Reunion and Reform Convention wants to convert both democrats and republicans. The first wants to tone up, wash and sponge the anti-slavery and war party; the second to play with the same hose on both out-

laws and reform at once lease and Ishmael. The mixture in the public mind on this subject has led to the issue of the following declaration and definition of the differences between the Liberal Republican and the Reunion and Reform Conven-

why are there two conventions?

The original call for a Cincinnati Convention was issued by the liberal republicans of Missouri at a meeting held at the State capital, January 24, 1872.

After a series of resolutions in favor of equal suffrage, complete amnesty, "a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests;" and in favor of local self-government in opposition to "the growing encroachments of executive power;" also in favor of "the largest liberty for the individual consistent with public order," the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the times demand an uprising of honest

Resolved. That the times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We, therefore, invite all republicans who desire the reform herein set forth to meet in National Mass Convention, at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at welve M., there to take such action as their convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require.

twelve M., there to take such action as their convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require.

The call was responded to at once by the republicans of Cincinnati through Governor J. D. Cox, Hons. Stanicy Matthews, George Hoadley and J. B. Stalio in behalf of themselves and others. In their response they urged "upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement to attend this meeting."

It also met with responses from Greeley, of New York; Scovill, of New Jersey; Helper, of North Carolina, and other distinguished republicans in different parts of the country.

The liberal republicans of Cincinati had, prior to the above call, formed a central organization, without distinction of party, and including many democrats, declaring substantially the same sentiments set forth in the Missouri call. They did not choose to give up that organization; and many of them preferred the broader basis, thinking that it was desirable to unite all harmonious elements in this movement.

novement.

At a public meeting held in Cincinnati, March 13, of the Reunion and Reform Association, addressed by Hoadly and Collins, as reported, before proceeding with his address, Judge Collins offered the following resolution:

lowing resolution:—

Resolved, That we invite all voters, whether of democratic, republican, or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of sustaining the constitution as it is, of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, a general amnesty for past political offences, and of local self-government, to meet with us in national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the lat day of May next, to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above named objects and the promotion of the general welfare.

In presenting the resolution the Judge said:—

In presenting the resolution the Judge said:—

The Convention already called to meet in this city on the same day has extended an invitation to those of the republican party only. Its object, so far as we understand it, has our hearty symmathy. We hope to conier and co-operate with them. But the success of the principles we avow depends much upon the action of the liberal republicans being acquiesced in by the democratic organization. We desire, therefore that there may be in attendance in this city on that day a full representation of the progressive and liberal minded democrats, that they may fully understand what is proposed, and be able to act intelligently in regard to be limited merely to the prevalence of the convention of liberal republicants is not of General Good on the convention of liberal republicants is on of General Good on the convention of the republicants have taken. I therefore move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted without opposition. Of the Reunion and Reform Organization the Clincinnati Commercial of April 1 has the following:—

ring:—
This organization exists all over the country, largely in Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, and other States of the South, but it is especially strong among the Germans of the Western States. It is not a partisan movement, and includes in its numbers in this city, for example, such republicans as Stanley Matthews, Governor Cox, Judges Hoadly and Stallo, and such democrats as Milton Sayler, Judges Caldwell, Oliver, Collins and Yaple. As many democrats will come to the Convention of reunion and reform, it may have been thought they could give some assurances as to whether or not the action of the other Convention will be endorsed by the democracy of the country. However it may be, we have notice that they will come here on the list of May next, great in influence and in numbers. Among the most significant of their acquisitions is the emphatic endorsement of Colonel Hecker, of Illinois.

A committee, of which Colonel George Ward

Colonel Hecker, of Illinois.

A committee, of which Colonel George Ward Nichols, of Cincinnati, is Chairman, has charge of the preliminary arrangements for both Conventions. The committee has arranged with nearly all the railroads to carry for about half price, and has provided two large halls for the use of the two Conventions.

TALK WITH JUDGE COLLINS. The HERALD representative called upon Judge I. C. Collins, one of the reunion party, at his office on

Walnut street, and was cordially received. "Judge Collins, I understand you are one of the originators of this new party, the new departure or reunion movement, and have called to get some

ideas from you." "Well, sir, I was among the others when the move ment was first talked of to push it through, and am strong for reform and reunion."

"You are pretty well posted in regard to politics here. Can you give me any information as to the class of people these conventions will be composed

"The Reunion and Reform Association I can speak of authoritatively. It will be composed of solid men-men of ability and great social standing, equally divided from the republican and democratic ranks, but containing more of German re publicans relatively than American. Its under-writers are second to none in influence and intelligence among our fellow citizens. It adopts a broad platform, one that meets with favor from the masses, and in addition a time-honored declaration in favor of local self-government—restricting the federal government to that which is general and common to the whole people. We desire to give common to the whole people. We desire to give the party greater independence in voting for merely local and administrative officers. It seems to be a habit with our German population to do their own thinking. They left the democratic party when they thought it was too conservative of the rights of a slave oligarchy, and they are capable of turning their backs on the republican party if it in-sists on supporting class privileges and monop-lies."

lies."

"The Germans take an unusual interest in this reform movement, do they not?"

"Yes. The Germans throughout the country, regardless of party interests, whether democrats or republicans, are in full accord and union with the the reform party. In fact, as I before stated, the reform and reunion party is largely composed of the German element, and at the Convention next week the delegations will in the majority be Germans."

mans."
"What do you think of Justice Davis' chances for "What do you think of Justice Davis' chances for the nomination as President:"

"Davis is not sound enough on one thing. He is not in for genuine tariff reform, and the anti-high tariff element will not concentrate upon Davis. The Germans will not give him their support, and, therefore, considering these things, I am of the opinion his chances are very slim."

"Judge Collins, will the Reunion and Reform Con-vention convene and nominate candidates." "They will go through the form of meeting ac-cording to the announcement, but the Liberal Con-vention ought to extend them an invitation to come over and merge themselves. This is what we

expect."

Judge J. B. Stallo, an old resident of Cincinnati and a German, who at one time was quite an active politician, was next visited. The following conservation took place between the Judge and the Herald correspondent:—

"Judge Stallo, you are pretty well posted in regard to the liberal reform movement; can you inform me as to who are coming here to attend the Liberal Convention?"

"Yes, I can give you the names of several,

Liberal Convention?"
"Yes, I can give you the names of several, tolerably well known in the political arena for clear-headedness. Among others there are probably Judge Spaulding, of Cleveland, and Governor Geary. The New York delegation will number 400, and be under the leadership of Mr. Frederick A. Conkling."

Conkling."
"Do you know anything regarding the prelimi-naries of either Convention—who is to be temporary

"Do you know anything regarding the preliminaries of either Convention—who is to be temporary chairman, &c. ?"

"No; I cannot tell you anything in that regard. I have urged upon William Cullen Bryant the necessity of his being here."

"The German element will be very strong in the Liberal Republican Convention, will it not?"

"Yes. The Germans who come here, from Indiana particularly, are demi-democrats—that is, they were previous to this new movement, but during the war were stanch Union and anti-slavery men. I'll give you a point right here in regard to the Liberal Republican Convention. If they intend to exclude old democrats from their counsels, and not give them seats merely because they are and have been democrats, they will make a grave mistake, in my judgment. The policy about to be pursued by the liberals is one of excluding democrats, which is in deference to the wishes of some not originators and promoters of the liberal movement,"

"Who do you think will be the nominees in the Liberal Convention?"

"Well, its a pretty hard matter to say just now. Matters are rather mixed. Charles Francis Adams is the man we want at the head, but Horace Greeley is making a hard push for it. Greeley will be here, while Adams is abroad, and this may have some little effect. If Greeley overrides the Liberal Convention on revenue reform and succeeds in introducing any ambigious resolutions you may count me out."

"What are Davis' chances for the German support

ducing any ambigious resolutions you may count me out."

"What are Davis' chances for the German support in case he should be nominated?"

"Well, Davis is coming with great strength, but there is no danger of his nomination. If he should chance to get the nomination the Germans, solidly, to a man, en masse, will refuse to vote for him."

JUDGE HOADLY'S TALK.

In a conversation with some gentlemen this morning Judge George Hoadly was asked by one of them if there was any doubt of Adams getting the nomination. The answer was about as follows:—

"Here, at almost the last hour, I am afraid the chances of Charles Francis Adams are shaken. Yesterday he was the lion of the day, everything pointing to him and his admirers looming up grandly; but to-day there is mischief going on in the camp. A scheme has been sprung which is to deprive him of his opportunity, and one that Horace Greeley is said to give his full endorsement. You see Greeley knows well the men whose political opinions are antagonistic to his Jwn. and

he has set a trap to catch them while napping. The idea is this—Greeley will come to us with honeyed words and a flattering tongue, telling us that he has come to the conclusion that the West is entitled to the President, and say he is willing to withdraw in favor of a Western man. He will run in a Western man, a free trader and prohibitionist, and that man will be either Palmer of Trumbull. We accept this plan; follow it out and choose our man. Now, what will Greeley do? He will tell us that he has made a sacrifice of himself, and wants us to allow him to make a platform upon which he can stand. 'And,' continues he, 'you nominate Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President,' and sell out the revenue reform movement, probably, to John M. Palmer.'

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Trumbull's Letter on Bargains and the Nomina tion-The Adams Stock Rising-The Democratic Low Roosters-Moralists on Gratz Brown-The Greeley Phalanx on Hand-Louisiana and Illinois to the Front.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1872. The weather for the whole of the past week has been debilitating, but beautiful. Weather prophets say that after so much good weather next week must be rainy, in which case the Exposition building will leak and drive out the females. The chaotic period of the Convention has passed, and to-night the controlling minds in it have begun the work of compromise; this was rendered easy by a

LETTER FROM LYMAN TRUMBULL, which has been freely exhibited, saying that he did not wish the nomination, if any bargaining were his friends to be assured that the decided and general preference was for him. This letter has ed to a certain sort of good feeling between the Brown, Trumbull and Adams men. Trumbull expresses a preference for either Adams or Jacob D. Cox. Adams' stock is up to-night; the free traders say there is no choice at all except Adams or Trum-

The democrats are "roosting low" to-night over a widely spread rumor that James G. Blaine has

made a coalition with Jim Wilson, the Iowa lobbyist, and menaces Grant's nomination at Philadel-phia. Blaine is known here to be a bold and adroit fellow, and this rumor distresses the democrats, who have heretofore believed that they could bully this Convention to do what they dictated.

MORE DEMOCRATIC PASSIVISM. John Van Buren, Hoffman's private secretary, has written to influential people here that republicans must be let alone to do what they like, and that the Eastern democrats will support them anyway. One of the democratic soreheads is Groesbeck, of Ohio, vho has been very much set up since the recognition which has attended his impeachment speech He was certain that the country would need him on the ticket, and he therefore opposed any nominations wholly republican, insisting that the head or tail of the ticket required to be a democrat. GROESBECK'S QUARREL WITH BELMONT.

To Groesbeck's disgust, his favorite organ, the Commercial, went back on him. When Belmont came here he sent a mutual friend to invite Mr. Groesbeck to meet him. Groesbeck, who smarted under a sense of injury, sent word that if Mr. Belmont wanted to talk with him he (Belmont) might wait upon him. To this Belmont replied: "Old Groesbeck may go to -... As a consequence, Groesbeck now predicts the failure of the liberal movement, says his friends have no lovalty, and expects some other movement of a conventional sort to consider his claims and talents.

ADAMS, TRUMBULL, OR BROWN. The Gratz Brown men are here in large force, and behave with pluck, unity and charity. They have a large combination for Brown, but talk liberally with the friends of other persons. To-night they are engaged in discussion with free traders like Mahlon Sands, Lloyd, David A. Wells and others, and there is a general rise, intellectually speaking, of Adams stock. The best instincts of the Conven tion points either to Adams or Trumbull, with Brown as a last resort. Brown has injured himself by want of prudence in his bodily habits, and the easiest way found to beat him is to say, after a pause, "He might make a good President if he did not drink-but he drinks." It is wonderful to see so many men drawn up around a bar drinking raw whiskey suddenly hold up their hands and cry,

"OH IF HE DRINKS HE WON'T DO " Drunkards are to drunkards most unjust. I met Alex Long on the street to-day, with his curly locks, beautiful complexion and noble like in stature. He said that Secretary Chase was still in the field, and by far the best candidate to be nominated. He showed a letter just received written ship. Long assured me that the memory of Chase was worth a thousand men.

HORACE GREELEY'S FRIENDS. Theodore Tilton, Waldo Hutchins, Sam Sinclair and Whitelaw Reid are among the Greelev arrivals, and they report if Fenton ever designed to sell out Greeley to Palmer or Davis he has changed his note, and now means to give New Yerk State solid for Horace. The Greeley men allege they will show other strength besides New England and Pennsylvania, in Michigan and throughout the South, and that if Ohio drops Adams it will vote Greeley. It is again said that Horace will not come to Cincinnati. who act as buglers for Horace: so is Dr. Storrs There are evidently but two men who have worked on the ground floor for this nomination-Brown and Davis. Friend Swett has given away hundreds of free tickets in the Northwest to persons who were inclined toward him. The campaign has PROBABLY COST DAVIS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

ALREADY. George Pendleton was seen to-day, and he said that he favored the democratic party keeping mum and holding off until the Convention work was done. Trumbull and the bulk of the Convention now argue that the free trade plank should be modest and inoffensive; there is on the whole a better tone and sense of common dependence prevailing, with prospects of an easy deliverance next Thursday or Friday.

Judge Shoemaker and Colonel Stokes, of New Orleans, the avant couriers of the Louisiana delegation. arrived this evening, and make their headquarters at the Gibson House. They report that the delegation from Louisiana has been increased from sixty to 125. six of whom are colored. The colored portion will be ander the leadership of Mr. Deltasaise, an officeholder appointed by Grant. Twenty-five of the ren resentatives of Louisiana were elected in the Chiago Convention when Grant was nominated. Their choice for nominee stands first for Adams, and Trumbull comes in to be second choice. At any rate they intend to abide the decision of the Cincinnati Convention.

A CHAT WITH SWETT, OF ILLINOIS., Colonel Leonard Swett, of Chicago, Ill., arrived here to-day, and is quartered at the Burnett House. The HERALD representative called upon him this evening, and in a conversation somewhat protracted Colonel Swett stated that as far as the delegation from Illinois was concerned they stood divided between Trumbull and Davis. He thought that Mr. Adams would receive but little consideration at their hands, but as the matter of choice was rather premature, he could advance no authoritative ideas. As far as free trade was concerned there was little show of its meeting with favor at the hands of the Illinois delegation. In regard to Governor John W. Palmer, he stated that in a letter of the Governor he (Palmer) had stated that he was no enemy of the present administration, and, furthermore, that he (Palmer) had announced himself as a candidate for the office he now holds. Upon this latter declaration he (Swett) was of the opinion that the Illinois delegation would sacrifice Paimer for either Trumbull or Davis. He further stated that as

PALMER HAD DECLARED HIMSELF BOUND to the republican party and an adherent of the Philadelphia Convention they could not conscientiously give him any support. As far as Colone Swett is personally concerned he is a warm friend of each of these gentlemen, yet, politically, he disaCivil Rights bill he was of opinion that it would meet with some favor from his delegation.

THE VIRGINIA LIBERALS.

The Southerners En Route for the Queen City-The North Carolina and Virginia Men to the Front-Personnel of the Delegations.

RICHMOND, April 27, 1872. Several of the Southern delegations for Cincinnati passed here en route for that point to-day, among them that from North Carolina, under the leader ship of Hardie Hogan Helper, an inveterate antagonist of the administration in that State. He is chiefly supported and accompanied by leading liberal republicans from the State, and it is generally understood they, with all the other Southern delegations, will claim a place on the national ticket to be nominated at Cincinnati for some prominent liberal republicans from the South. The Virginia delegation, which will be the most numer ous from any State in the South, and consequently the most influential, is composed of both republi cans and conservatives, who are of the same class of men that brought out Gilbert C. Walker for the Governorship of Virginia in 1869.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION. This delegation will number about forty, from the cities of Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Alexandria and this city. They will claim that Walker, not Gratz Brown, inaugurated the liberal republican movement, which first succeeded in Virginia and was afterwards carried out in Tennessee and Missouri, and which made Virginia the only prosperous and peaceful State in the South. The Virginia delegation have secured rooms at 114 South Fourth street, Cincinnati, which will be principally the headquarters of all the Southern delegations. The character and political record of the delegates from this State make them more influential than otherwise; six of them are pure, unadulterated negroes, who have taken a prominent position in the politics of the State since their emancipation and subsequent enfranchisement, NEGROES AS REPRESENTATIVES.

Whether they can influence their race in a national contest remains to be seen; but it is certain that the majority of the white delegates from this State cannot strictly be classed as out and out democrats. They are rather of the type of liberal republicans, and, perhaps, the best representatives of the people of Virginia, who were the first to elect a liberal republican in 1869. J. W. Lewellyn, who published

who were the first to elect a liberal republican in 1869. J. W. Lewellyn, who published the first republican paper in Richmond after the evacuation, is the leader of the Virginia delegation, and this he did at a time when it required more moral courage than to face a battery in the field. He was one of the original projectors of the Walker movement, and has great strength with the conservative republican element in the State. Next in importance comes George Rye, late State Treasurer, and who, in the days of Hunnicutt, was a leader of the republicans from the Shenandoah Valley. He was Secretary of the Underwood Constitutional Convention in 1867-68, and had

MADE HIMSELF VERY OBNOXIOUS to the extreme secession element here; but he, too, led off in the movement, which resulted in the election of Walker and the redemption of the State from negro rule under Welles. His name is now a power, both among republicans and conservatives, in the State. H. J. Smith, the Sheriff of this, the metropolitan county of Virginia, is an old and staunch Union man, who, although elected to his present position by both conservatives and negroes, has at all times fearlessly proclaimed his republican sentiments. C. Baker Raine and W. H. Gentry, of Petersburg, are men of similar record to those above mentioned, and it is uscless to disparage their influence in the politics of the State, or to deny the fact that they are true representatives of liberal republicanism in Virginia, who believe that the real solution of our political difficulties lies in general ammesty, and the removal of all disqualifications, and the restoration of the good feeling existing in the country anterior to the war.

Franklin stearns, the republican man. The character of Grant's appointments, however, in this State gave him great offence, and his advice being on all occasions disregarded, he became very much embittered against the President. He now goes to Cincinnati equally the opponet of twaker and of Grant, and will in all probability be opposed to the Cincinna

THE GEORGIA LIBERAL REPUBLICANS FOR CINCINNATI.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27, 1872. The Georgia delegation of liberal republicans leave to-night for Cincinnati.

NOTES ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

The Hartford Courant (Ex-Governor Hawley) de clares that "the popular strength of the Cincinnati movement must be in the democratic party, for it alone can furnish it votes enough to give it power. And the party that furnishes the votes of the coalition, whatever platform or candidate may be set up, will assuredly dictate the principles and the policy."

from the letter of Charles Francis Adams that he will accept the Cincinnati nomination.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:-"The identical chair in which John Adams sat when he placed his signature to the Immortal Declaration is to be sent here for the use of the President of the Liberal Con-

vention.''
The Helena (Montana) Gazette (democratic) publishes officially a call for a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the Territory, and says, editorially, the "Cincinnati Convention, if it is prudentially conducted, will forever destroy the despotic power that has so long misgoverned this

despotic power that has so long misgoverned this country," and adds:—

The democratic party will have a potent voice in the reconstruction of politics and public policy throughout the Union. If it should happen that the liberals, in their Cincinnati Convention, place an acceptable man in nomination for the Presidency and adopt a democratic platform the democratic party might content itself for the present by an acquiescence for the patriotic purpose of arresting the control of the government from the unholy hands of irresponsible spoilsmen and of securing the lower house of Congress and the Senate, as fast as vacancies could be filled with democrats, and shaping the policy of the new administration.

The Boston Globe (independent) thinks the Cincinnati movement, with its double call and discordant elements, is not a popular uprising of the masses; but "the 1st of May will soon be here and then the fun will be over."

The Paris (Ky.) True Kentuckian, in speaking of the Cincinnati movement, says that "the coming man through the Cincinnati Convention seems to be Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts," and continues: cis Adams, of Massachusetts," and continues:—
It will indeed seem that politics make stange bedfellows, when the democracy support as a candidate for President the son of the old abolitionist John Quincy Adams, himself the abolition candidate for Vice President with Van Buren in 1848, and afterward Lincoln's Minister to England; especially as they will be side by side with the Palmyra (Mo.) butcher, McNeil; the Kentucky murderer, Burbridge; the Indiana free solier, Julian, &c. Adams, however, has not been prominent on disturbing questions, and probably has as little about him to repel democrats as any decided radical who could be mentioned.

The democratic press are snapping at the bait of

The democratic press are snapping at the bait of the Cincinnati Convention with the avidity of salmon trout in season on Lake Memphramagog.

A Washington correspondent (April 26) of the Boston Post (democratic) avers that some persons in Washington believe the Cincinnati Convention will break up in a general row, believing the opponents of the Cincinnati movement have made arrangements for creating a fight by sending roughs there to create a disturbance.

The colored republicans of Maryland will meet in Baltimore June 19, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the regular republican nominations at the Philadelphia Convention, who, they believe will be Grant and Colfax.

The Baltimore American (administration) thinks one of the results of the Cincinnati Convention will tend to remove some minor complaints against the administration, and when such an effect is produced it will be held that the malcontents "have builded better than they knew, because they will of each of these gentlemen, yet, politically, he disa-grees in many things with them. Regarding the dens count term of omee,"

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Outcropping in Congress of Herald Teaching.

Senator Ramsey's Bill to Provide Cheap and Safe Telegraphic Communication.

LIGTHNING FOR THE POOR.

Explanations of the Proposed Law and Comparisons of the English and Existing Systems of Telegraphy.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1872. The most notable event in Congress to-day was the speech of Senator Ramsay on the postal telegraph. Senator Ramsay called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Post Offices and Post roads some days since, and explained its provisions at considerable length and with much force. The bill was laid aside. In explaining the bill Senator Ramsay said that :--

tor Ramsay said that:—

The rates under the present telegraph system are high and irregular, and the facilities for using it, except in large cities, are limited, while the business is unregulated by any uniform or competent law. The ownership and control are centralized in the hands of one man. The storm of the company of the law of the centralization of power in the hands of private parties that the world has ever seen. The object of the bill now before the Senate is to reduce and simplify the rates, to increase the the facilities, regulate the business by law, to prevent the centralization of power so dangerous to the interests of the people, and to restrain and regulate the use of the telegraph, so that it can be wielded neither by an individual, however wealthy and great, by a corporation or by the Executive to the detriment of the people. The bill recognizes the telegraph as an instrumentality for the exchange of correspondence, since a telegram differs from a letter only in the method off is transmission. It establishes a postal telegraph system, and provides for the reception and delivery of telegrams through the post offices and their transmission by parties under contract for a term of years. The telegraph is now a railroad system: the offices in the country are at railroad stations, which are not like the post offices, located only with reference to the accommodation of the people. The first section provides for the establishment of postal telegraph offices as post offices, on or mear the lines of telegraph, when the gross receipts are \$500 a year, and at such other places as the need of business may require. It will not close any office, but it will add many new ones. The great convenience that will be thereby afforded is illustrated by

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THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

Nineteen hundred postal telegraph offices have been opened within two years, and eighteen or twenty of the offices at railroad stations continue; but the postal offices are so much more convenient in all respects to the public that minety-one per cent of the whole number of messages are forwarded from them, and only nine per cent of the whole sumber of messages are forwarded from them, and only nine per cent if or distances are so much more convenient in all respects to the public that minety-one per cent of the whole number of messages are forwarded from them, and only nine per cent; for distances section of this bill fixes uniform rates for equal distances. A comparison of the proposed with the present rates from Washington will show the reductions. The present are for distances under 200 miles is 20 cents, postal rate 22 cents, being a reduction of 33½ per cent; for distances between 200 and 1,000 miles the present rate is \$1.14, postal rate \$1.00 and 1,000 miles the present rate is \$2.42, postal rate \$1.00 and 1,000 miles the present rate is \$2.42, postal rate \$1.00 and 1,500 miles the present rate is \$2.42, postal rate \$1.00 and 1,500 miles of per cent; for distances over 1,500 miles the present rate is \$2.40, miles the present rate is \$2.00 miles, \$30 per cent.

The proposed reduction is for distances between 250 and 500 miles, \$30 per cent; the present rate is \$2.00 miles, \$30 per cent.

The proposed rate \$1. Under the present system ten free words are allowed, exclusive of the address and signature; under the proposed rate \$1. Under the present system ten free words are allowed, exclusive of the address and signature; under the present rate is a contrary to law, as in the case of the new for the postal system twenty-five words, including address

Assistant Postmaster General has authority to prescribe all rules necessary to ensure the prompt transmission and delivery of all telegrams and to enforce them by suitable fines and penalties.

The seventh section relates to the transmission of telegrams. The mails are transmitted by contract. Two methods are adopted. When there is a fixed and permanent way, as on railroads, requiring a large investment in reality, Congress likes the compensation and the Postmaster General contracts accordingly. Where there is no fixed investment in a permanent road, but only the mere use of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by coaches and horse, it was a subject of the road by the post office, the company to confine its business within the limits prescribed by the act, and to conform to all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General. The Assistant Postmaster General is required to examine all lines and direct whatever alterations, improvements, repairs or extensions may be required, and if the company after the prescribed notice fail to do so, he is authorized to make them himself at its exp

curity the entire property of the company is bound for the performance of its contract.

The eighth section provides for THE SECURITY OF CORRESPONDENCE by telegraph.

The ninth section authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce the rates wherever it can be done without reducing the dividends below ten per cent a year. For guard against discriminating taxation the Postmaster General is authorized to increase the rates on all offices in any State where taxes are imposed on the property of the company. It provides for returns to the Postmaster General and to the company of the receipts for stamps sold and the number of telegrams transmitted. In conformity with the existing law, by which the letter postage must be paid on letters transmitted outside of the mails, a postage of five cents must be paid to the department on telegrams transmitted by any other lines. The department will furnish the stamped value and the number and value of the stamps sold. It will receive a telegram, deliver it to and receive it from the operator, furnish envelopes, direct the delivery of them, and furnish room for the employes, instruments and batteries of the company, and for these services it will receive a postage of five cents on each telegram. The department now furnishes stamps for letters and papers, keeps a full account of the number and value of what are sold, receives letters and delivers them finally, one-third by the carriers and the rest through the office. The cost of this service is one and eight-tenths of a cent for the extra cost of a telegram will be five each of the carriers and two-tenths of a cent for the extra cost of a telegram over a letter, which state the believer of accounts, greatly simplifying it and thereby reducing the expenses. It is believed, is small net recent of the contra cost of a contract of the contraction, either operating in different sections, either operating in different sections, either operating in different sections of in competition in the same district. The necessary of accounts perform

on the parties performing the services, which services can be systematically and correctly performed only by a corporation

DESIVING ITS FOWERS FRON CONGRESS

and responsible to Congress. In pursuance of this object the tenth section incorporates the Postal Telegraph Company in Washington for the performance of the postal telegraphic service, with the powers usually tiven of corporations. It confers no right of emiment domain because none is required, since every State gives the right of constructing telegraph lines to any company. It requires the company to render annual accounts of its receipts and expenditure, made out as the Postmaster General shall direct.

The eleventh section fixes the capital of the company on its organization at \$1,000,000 for the expense of its organization and connecting its lines with the postal telegraph fixes. It also authorizes the purchase of existing lines, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. By the act of July 22, 1886, the United Sintes acquired the right to purchase any line of telegraph accepting the provisions of that act, at an appraised value to be fixed by arbitraters, in whose appointment the telegraph companies should have an equal voice. All the companies have assented to this provision.

Contend that the establishment of the telegraphic system by Congress would depreciate the value of their lines. To meet this objection this section provides that if any of these companies desire to sell their lines the Postal Telegraph Company shall purchase them at a price fixed by appraisers chosen in the manner above provided. It also authorizes the company to issue stock at par to an amount equal to the actual cost of all lines so purchased or acquired and for the cost of lines constructed by it.

The twelfith section provides for the transier of the property of companies selling their lines.

The thirteenth section authorizes the company to establish, at its own expense, offices independent of the postal lelegraph offices, to be assumed at any time by the Postama

tions arising between the company and the Fostmaster General to three arbitrators appointed by the Attorney General.

By the fourteenth section the charter is made con-ditional on the companies making a contract with the Postmaster General on the terms named in the bill. It authorizes

at any time, at an approved value, in accordance with the act of 1886.

The fifteenth section authorizes Congress at any time to alter or amend the act, and gives the Postmaster General power to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations. The question has been restored the term of the rates five the bill will pay. The reductions proposed are about the same that were made by tireat Britain. The rate there is uniform—one shilling, or twenty-five cents. The telegraphic receipts there for 1871 were £330,00, or \$1,62,000—about 19.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, in a of the control of the contro

will effect a very much larger reduction at the West tham at the East very much larger reduction at the West tham at the East very many the large business and small profits. The officials prefer the former, the people the latter. The expenses do not increase in the same ratio with the distance of transmission. The actual cost of transmiting a message 1,000 is not much greater than 500 miles, but the present rates are twice as high for the former distance as for the latter, and consequently a limited business is done. By this bill the reduction is greatest in the long circuits—twenty-five cents for a night message 1,000 miles, or the old postage for a letter. This reduction will

UTILIEE THE TELEGRAPH WHEE BY NIGHT as well as by day, and must yield a great increase of busif ness, with a fair profit and inestimable profit to the public. This bill has been freely and fully considered by this committee at three sessions of Congress, and all parties, including the President of the Western Union Telegraphs (Company, have been heard at great length. The committee reported three times in its favor. It has been again considered very carefully and amended. It is believed that it now protects the rights of all parties, and it is now reported by the unanimous vote of the committee. The adoption of

that was accompanied by a transfer of power to the Ex-ecutive and a great increase of paronage; this will be without any such increase of power or patronage; that concentrated power in the Executive; this takes away the greatest power that a private corporation has ever controlled, and divides the power so that it can not be used against the people. This system will give us a cheaper telegraph in proportion to the distance of trans-mission than is possessed by any other country, and will bring the telegraphic letter within the means of all.

REFORMED TAMMANY.

Organization of the New Tammany General Committee.

Election of Officers-The Committee on Organization-Protests Discarded-Tilt Between James O'Neill and Lawrence Doherty-The First Ward Prize Banner.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening for organization. Out of the nearly five hundred members of the committee about one hundred and fifty were present. Augustus Schell presided. After the usual preliminaries a committee of one

nate officers for the ensuing year. The house them took a recess for fifteen minutes. During the absence of the Nominating Committee two notable events occurred. One was a fight; the other the displaying of the prize banner presented

from each Assembly district was appointed to nomi-

to the First ward democrats in 1868. As to the fight, it was not quite up to the mark. It originated in a personal quarrel between "Jimmy" O'Neill and "Larry" Doherty, and was confined to these two politicians. The rivals met just inside the door of the hall; what passed between them is unknown to "mortal man" except themselves, but, in the twinkling of an eye, "Jimmy" had his man collared, shook and shouting. "Larry" cried out that he wasn't as big a man as "Jimmy." Friends came around. "Larry" was taken away. "Jimmy" solemniy retired. This was the only muss

The display of the banner was a different affair. At about nine o'clock the sound of patriotic music doated into the hall through the windows and along the corridors. John Fox bounded to the door. Some one shouted, "Here are Fox's braves." Fox looked mighty proud, for this was the culmination of a triumph over an enemy. The "braves" consisted of about seven hundred men, many of them with torches, carrying aloft the First ward prize banner. In a few minutes the banner was conveyed to the hall, where it was displayed behind

conveyed to the hall, where it was displayed behind
the stage. This banner, for the last two years, had
been kept under lock and key by Fox, lest the rival
faction should get hold of it.

When the Nominating Committee returned, and
order was proclaimed, the Chairman announced the
following as the choice for officers:—
Chairman—John W. Chanler.
Vice Chairmen—John Fox and Oliver Charlick.
Secretaries—W. H. Guernsey and Anthony Eickhoff.

Treasurer—Abraham S. Hewitt.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John D. Newman.

hoff.

Treasurer—Abraham S. Hewitt.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John D. Newman.
The ticket was unanimously elected.
The Chair then appointed Messrs. Genet and John Kelly to conduct Mr. Chanler to the chair.
On taking the chair, Mr. Chanlers said that he thanked the committee most sincerely for the honor conferred on him—the humblest member of the organization, and one who, as far as personal experience went, was unable to contend with the difficulties of the position in which they had piaced him. He appealed to their generosity to protect him and to sustain him in his efforts to do right. The labor of the committee, which resulted in the existence of that General Committee, deserved a word, and he alluded to it to make honorable mention of the Grand Sachem, who, out of chaos, had brought one of the strongest committees that had ever assembled in the city of New York, and one that would bring victories to their banners if they were only true to themselves. He left to them the duty entrusted to them—a duty that might lyet rescue the country from the greatest military tyrannyg and restore power and patronage to the democracy.

The usual resolutions necessary for formal organization were then read and approved.

This being done, Mr. Synola moved an amendment that there be one vice president from each Assembly district. Mr. Spinola was going on in his remarks in fine style until suddenly Mr. "Denny!" Burns, of the Sixth ward, alarmed him oy shouting out that he (Spinola) was out of order. With a genuine Irish brogue Mr. Burns informed Mr. Spinola that the latter was always exciting disorder wherever he was. Mr. Spinola said something about "own business," but Mr. Burns moved for the adoption of everything that had so far been done, and, the motion being put and vociferously carried, Mr. Spinola mounted the platform and took refuge in a back seat.

A committee on organization, composed of delegates from each Assembly district, was then elected, as follows:—First, John Fox Second, William Walsh; Third, C. M. Chancey, James Gibb

Organization.
Mr. Brady moved to amend by giving the power
to the District Committee.
The amendment was lost and Mr. Schell's motion

The amendment was lost and Mr. Schell's motion unanimously carried.

Mr. CLANCEY, for the second time during the evening, presented a protest from the Third Assembly district against the action of the committee of seven in the selection of a delegation for that district. On this application the chairman received the protest, but after reading it over silently, and without telling the committee a syllable of what it contained, ruled it out of order. Mr. Clancey appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by a large majority.

Judge Shandley now asked that the protest, of which he was the custodian, might be received. The chairman received it, but upon his reading it over silently consigned it to the "out of order" basket.

basket.
It was then announced that the Committee on Organization would meet at Tammany Hall on Tuesday next, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

RACING IN TENNESSEE.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club spring meeting will

Spring Meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club. МЕМРИІS, Tenn., April 27, 1872.

commence on Monday with three races, and pools are being sold by Underwood at the Overton Hotel

to-night.
The first race will be over hurdles between Blinds Tom, Mary Hennessy and Templar. Blind Tom is a great favorite over the field.
The second race will have six starters, including Planchette and Cape Race; and the third race Evo.